# **PRO 2000**



# **Drug Description**

PRO 2000 is a naphthalene sulfonic acid polymer. The polymer is polyanionic and consists of alternating 2-naphthalene sulfonic acid sodium salt and methylene units. [1]

## **HIV/AIDS-Related Uses**

PRO 2000 is an antimicrobial vaginal gel being investigated for the prevention of HIV and other sexually transmitted diseases.[2]

#### Non-HIV/AIDS-Related Uses

In laboratory tests and in animal studies, PRO 2000 demonstrated activity against Chlamydia trachamonas, gonorrhea neisseriae, and herpes simplex virus.[3]

Though not spermicidal, PRO 2000 has some contraceptive activity in animals; its contraceptive efficacy is dose-dependent.[4]

## **Pharmacology**

PRO 2000 binds to CD4 with nanomolar affinity and blocks CD4 binding to HIV gp120. It inhibits infection by a wide range of HIV isolates in a variety of cell types.[5]

Following topical administration of naphthalene 2-sulfonate polymer to animals and intravaginal application in humans, no systemic absorption was detected.[6]

# **Adverse Events/Toxicity**

In Phase I clinical trials, PRO 2000 was safe and well-tolerated. Side effects were generally mild and infrequent and included vulvovaginal ulceration, irritation, itching, burning, and bleeding. Pain on passing urine was also reported.[7]

In a trial of 63 sexually active HIV uninfected women and abstinent HIV infected women, no serious adverse events were reported. Seventy-three percent of participants experienced at least one adverse event, of which 82% were

classified as mild.[8]

In a second trial of 73 HIV uninfected abstinent women, three women developed cervical abrasion. In both trials, the 0.5% gel formulation was better tolerated than the 4% gel formulation.[9]

# **Drug and Food Interactions**

No drug or food interactions are reported with PRO 2000. The product is compatible with latex condoms.[10]

## **Clinical Trials**

For information on clinical trials that involve PRO 2000, visit the ClinicalTrials.gov web site at http://www.clinicaltrials.gov. In the Search box, enter: PRO 2000 AND HIV Infections.

# **Dosing Information**

Mode of Delivery: Intravaginal.[11]

Dosage Form: The investigational product is an aqueous gel formulation containing 2% or 4% naphthalene 2-sulfonate polymer.[12] Non-active ingredients include a synthetic carbomer gelling agent (Carbopol 1382), lactic acid, trolamine, methylparaben, propylparaben, and sodium benzoate. The product is buffered to pH 4.5.[13]

Storage: Store at 15 to 30 C (59 to 86 F) and protect from light.[14]

# Chemistry

CAS Name: 2-Naphthalenesulfonic acid, sodium salt, polymer with formaldehyde[15]

CAS Number: 29321-75-3[16]

Molecular weight: Approximately 5000

kilodaltons[17]

Physical Description: The active ingredient of PRO

2000 is a light brown solid.[18]

Stability: Manufacturer data indicate that PRO

# **PRO 2000**



# **Chemistry (cont.)**

2000 is stable at 40 C and 75% relative humidity for 12 months.[19]

Solubility: Highly water-soluble (approximately 1gm/5ml).[20]

### **Other Names**

Naphthalene 2-sulfonate polymer[21]

Formaldehyde-sodium 2-naphthalenesulfonate polymer[22]

PRO 2000/5[23]

Sodium 2-naphthalenesulfonate-formaldehyde polymer[24]

# **Further Reading**

Vermeire K, Schols D. Specific CD4 down-modulating compounds with potent anti-HIV activity. J Leukoc Biol. 2003 Aug 1.

Tabet SR, Callahan MM, Mauck CK, Gai F, Coletti AS, Profy AT, Moench TR, Soto-Torres LE, Poindexter III AN, Frezieres RG, Walsh TL, Kelly CW, Richardson BA, Van Damme L, Celum CL. Safety and Acceptability of Penile Application of 2 Candidate Topical Microbicides: BufferGel and PRO 2000 Gel: 3 Randomized Trials in Healthy Low-Risk Men and HIV-Positive Men. J Acquir Immune Defic Syndr. 2003 Aug 1;33(4):476-483.

Mayer KH, Karim SA, Kelly C, Maslankowski L, Rees H, Profy AT, Day J, Welch J, Rosenberg Z; HIV Prevention Trials Network (HPTN) 020 Protocol Team. Safety and tolerability of vaginal PRO 2000 gel in sexually active HIV-uninfected and abstinent HIV-infected women. AIDS. 2003 Feb 14;17(3):321-9.

Van Damme L, Wright A, Depraetere K, Rosenstein I, Vandersmissen V, Poulter L, McKinlay M, Van Dyck E, Weber J, Profy A, Laga M, Kitchen V. A phase I study of a novel potential intravaginal microbicide, PRO 2000, in healthy sexually inactive women. Sex Transm Infect. 2000 Apr;76(2):126-30.

## **Manufacturer Information**

PRO 2000 Indevus Pharmaceuticals, Inc. 99 Hayden Avenue, Suite 200 Lexington, MA 02421

## **For More Information**

Contact your doctor or an AIDSinfo Health Information Specialist:

- Via Phone: 1-800-448-0440 Monday Friday, 12:00 p.m. (Noon) 5:00 p.m. ET
- Via Live Help: http://aidsinfo.nih.gov/live\_help Monday - Friday, 12:00 p.m. (Noon) - 4:00 p.m. ET

# **PRO 2000**



### References

- 1. Protocol ID: HIVNET 020 Version 4.0
- 2. Indevus Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Available at http://www.interneuron.com. Accessed 10/24/03.
- 3. Indevus Pharmaceuticals, Inc. Available at http://www.interneuron.com. Accessed 10/24/03.
- 4. AIDS Wkly Plus 1997 May 19;15.
- 5. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 1996 Jan;40(1):234-6.
- 6. Protocol ID: HIVNET 020 Version 4.0.
- 7. Protocol ID: HIVNET 020 Version 4.0.
- 8. AIDS 2003 Feb 14;17(3):321-9.
- 9. Sex Transm Infect 2000 Apr;76(2):126-30.
- 10. Protocol ID: HIVNET 020 Version 4.0.
- 11. Protocol ID: HIVNET 020 Version 4.0.
- 12. Protocol ID: HIVNET 020 Version 4.0.
- 13. Protocol ID: HPTN 032 -
- 14. Protocol ID: HIVNET 020 Version 4.0.
- 15. ChemIDplus. Available at http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/. Accessed 10/24/03.
- 16. ChemIDplus. Available at http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/. Accessed 10/24/03.
- 17. Antimicrob Agents Chemother 1996 Jan;40(1):234-6.
- 18. Protocol ID: HIVNET 020 Version 4.0.
- 19. Protocol ID: HIVNET 020 Version 4.0.
- 20. Protocol ID: HIVNET 020 Version 4.0.
- 21. ChemIDplus. Available at http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/. Accessed 10/24/03.
- 22. ChemIDplus. Available at http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/. Accessed 10/24/03.
- 23. ChemIDplus. Available at http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/. Accessed 10/24/03.
- 24. ChemIDplus. Available at http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/. Accessed 10/24/03.